

BIG FRENCH LINER TAKEN.

Trying to Run Blockade With Men and Supplies For Cuba.

May Involve Us in International Trouble With France. No News From Dewey. Porto Rico May Be Taken at Once.

STILL NO NEWS FROM DEWEY.

Washington Rumors More Lively Today. Porto Rico by Tomorrow.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript)
Washington, May 6.—"No news from Dewey" is the hourly bulletin here. All are anxiously inquiring for it, and the many reports of news from the commander are eagerly questioned. But still the navy department is silent. Assurance has been given that news from Dewey will be made public instantly on its arrival.

No anxiety is felt, as in case Dewey had captured Manila and found the cable cut, he might find it difficult to get a dispatch boat to Hong Kong at once, and the Spaniards might devote what little strength they have left to preventing communications.

Porto Rico To Be Taken.
It is expected in administration circles that Porto Rico will be taken by the United States fleet before tomorrow. A cabinet officer said today that important news was expected from Porto Rico by Sunday.

Roosevelt Mustered In.
Washington, May 6.—Theodore Roosevelt was mustered in as Lieut. Colonel today, Adj. Gen. Corbin administering the oath.

Firing Off Charleston.
Charleston, S. C., May 6.—Firing was heard at sea this morning, but no vessels were sighted.

Our State Coast Defenses.
Boston, May 6.—Lieut. Hale, aid to General Morrill, commanding the department of the East, was here in consultation with Governor Wolcott this morning to inspect suitable sites for two big army encampments for coast defense.

Time for Consuls.
Washington, May 6.—American consuls obliged to leave Spain and Cuba at once, break of hostilities will be given 60 days to leave, so they lose nothing financially.

News From Dewey.
Boston, May 6.—At the banquet of the Electric club last night a member read a dispatch from a friend in Singapore as follows:
"Reliable information received here corroborates the news of Dewey's victory, and he is now executing the duties of governor general there."

Why They Were Delayed.
London, May 6.—A Paris correspondent says: "I hear on indisputable authority that five of the Spanish warships, including the Pelago and the Alfonso XIII, have not yet been supplied with ammunition. This was the cause of the delay in the sailing of the Cape Verde fleet, and will probably compel it to return to Cadiz."

The Liberal, in a gloomy article which notes the "subterranean rumblings preceding social upheaval," declares that the fate of the country cannot remain longer with the weak hands and worn-out intellects of the men now governing the country.

Apartment For Christina.
London, May 6.—A Vienna correspondent says: "Apartments have been reserved at a hotel here for the queen regent of Spain in case she arrived before apartments have been prepared for her in her brother's palace."

Telegrams from the Austrian ambassador at Madrid (Count Dubsky) indicate that the queen regent is only waiting for a suitable moment to quit Spain without detriment to the interests of her son."

A Target For the Enemy.
Madrid, May 6.—The debate on the government's policy was resumed yesterday, the sitting being mainly occupied with the continuation of Robledo's speech. He severely criticized the government for its lack of foresight and, after putting various questions to members of the cabinet as to the government's plans, he announced that he would ask the cortes to vote an income tax. He asked why, after issuing from the bay, Admiral Montojo returned to Cavite, "thus becoming a simple target for the enemy."

Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, replied that Montojo acted entirely at his own discretion, no instructions having been sent him. Bermejo declined to answer a question as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron.
At a cabinet council, over which the queen regent presided, the premier explained the war situation and announced the safe arrival at Porto Rico of the Spanish Transatlantic company's steamer Alfonso XIII, having on board, it is said, reinforcements of troops and a very valuable cargo, including ammunition and supply.

FRENCH STEAMER TAKEN.

Tried to Run the Blockade. May Bring on Trouble With France.

Key West, May 6.—The big trans-Atlantic liner Lafayette from Coruna, Spain, was captured off Havana at sunset last night by the gunboat Annapolis. She was headed directly into Havana and was captured after an exciting chase. After she was boarded by an officer from the Annapolis she attempted to run the blockade but was brought to by a shot.

The Wilmington, Newport and Morrill, participated in the capture. She was brought here with a prize crew. She is believed to have contraband war aboard, and a large number of male passengers leads to the suspicion that she carried recruits for Havana. She is one of the French naval reserve, and carries guns. It is probable that France will raise questions regarding the capture.

The officers of the Lafayette say her capture will become an international episode. The captain admits he left Coruna after the declaration of war. Many male passengers feign ignorance of the cargo.

Excitement in Washington.

Washington, May 6.—The seizure of the French liner Lafayette caused a distinct sensation in diplomatic official circles today, as it is believed it involves the possibility of more serious foreign complications than have arisen thus far.

The members of the state department take it as a forerunner of a number of similar cases. However, they declare from the facts shown now that there can be no question that the Lafayette was a blockade runner, pure and simple, and as such is a lawful prize. She clearly violated the prohibitions of the proclamation.

The seriousness arises from the fact that their view may not be accepted by France. A protest is expected momentarily either from the French consul or an agent of the line. Popular sentiment is such in the present war that the French government might be compelled to insist on a strict upholding of what is believed to be the rights of its merchant ships.

Two More Prizes.

Key West, May 6.—Two more prizes have been brought in today. They are Spanish fishing schooners.

Mutiny at Key West.

Key West, May 6.—The Mallory line Alamo with West Point engineers bound for Cuba had a slight mutiny among her crew. They refused duty, claiming the steamer was not protected from the enemy. The leaders were put in irons.

Waiting For Invasion.

Tampa, Fla., May 6.—Seven transport boats are here and will soon be in readiness for loading troops. All are coaling. They are anxiously waiting orders to sail.

Temarario Sails.

Buenos Ayres.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temarario, which has been repairing here, has sailed today, presumably northward.

Never a Defeat.

Havana, May 6.—Colonel Devos fought an insurgent band Tuesday which had 10 of its number killed, among them being Leader Nunez, and 23 were taken prisoners, together with a quantity of arms, ammunition and medicine. The Spanish column, which completely destroyed the camp, had four wounded.

At Pajaro village a body of Spanish cavalry had an engagement with the insurgents under General Maximo Gomez, the latter leaving four dead on the field and the Spanish one. The government troops had an officer and seven soldiers wounded.

At Lema Cruz the local guerrillas surprised a body of insurgents, killing 19. Two persons were killed and two wounded by an explosion in a sugar refinery at Cardenas.

Did Spy Apply the Match?

Baltimore, May 6.—News reached this city Wednesday that an attempt had been made to destroy the government magazines at the Indian Head proving grounds, on the Potomac river, 25 miles below Washington. A pile of wood containing thousands of cords located near the magazines was destroyed by fire of an incendiary origin Tuesday night. Suspicious characters had been seen about the neighborhood, and it is believed that a spy in the employ of the Spanish government had something to do with applying the torch.

Staff Officers Passed.

South Framingham, Mass., May 6.—Of the staff officers of the Ninth regiment who were examined not one failed to pass.

JAPANESE ACCOUNT OF IT.

How Battle of Manila Went. But No Late News.

London, May 6.—A special from Shanghai gives the Japanese report of the Manila fight received via Formosa. It says that after disposing of the fleet and Cavite, Dewey bombarded Manila. The city soon took fire in many places, this being the work of insurgents. There was great loss of life among the Spaniards.

What Queen Regent May Do.

London, May 6.—Officials of the Spanish embassy today issued a categorical denial of the reports to the effect that the queen regent intends to abdicate the throne of Spain.

There are many grounds for believing that she is thinking of such action, however. Reports from all cities where this would be suspected confirm the report that she has made plans for such action.

May Attack Canaries.

London, May 6.—A story has been published here to the effect that the British admiral has been advised by Washington to remove British subjects from the Canary Islands. It is added that this accounts for the cruiser ordered there by Great Britain. It leads to the conclusion that Sampson may attack the Canaries.

Great Britain Again Sounded.

London, May 6.—Certain powers, it is learned, have again made overtures to Great Britain to intervene in the war. Great Britain has again refused.

MEETING OF THE FLEETS.

When Sampson Reaches Porto Rico He Will Rival Dewey's Deeds.

Washington, May 6.—With their bows pointing eastward, the noble fleet under Admiral Sampson has gone forth to battle. Somewhere in the ocean, coming westward, unless the navy department officials are greatly mistaken, is the Spanish squadron of four cruisers and three torpedo boat destroyers.

It is a far stretch of a thousand miles from Key West to Porto Rico, but Sampson's ships will have covered half of that distance today. By Sunday it ought to be in the neighborhood of Porto Rico with the officers on the bridge, glasses in hand, and scanning the horizon for the approach of the ships of the enemy.

Admiral Sampson's destination is not known for a certainty. There is little doubt, however, that it is Porto Rico. Among the officers of the fleet this is the only opinion held. While the big ships were here they came ashore in great numbers, and freely discussed the prospective movements of the fleet. For a week they have been daily expecting the fleet to move to Porto Rico. Orders for the big ships to return to Key West to coal were to be the signal. While here the news of the victory of Dewey came. It was a spark to fire the ardor long expressed. Impatience broke out. Admiral Sampson sat on the flagship and fretted and fumed. He burned to emulate Dewey.

It is well known among the fleet officers that Sampson has chafed dreadfully under the restraint imposed by his superiors at Washington. Manila broke his temper and his bonds. On Monday and Tuesday some hot correspondence passed over the cable between Admiral Sampson at one end and Secretary Long at the other. The result is not positively known, but the admiral let it be known among his subordinates that he had obtained at least discretionary permission to do something.

In stationing Rear Admiral Sampson's force between Key West and Porto Rico, the war board had in view the protection of the cities of the Atlantic coast, and the prevention of any attempt on the part of Spain's ships to break the blockade of the Cuban coast. The vessels which he took with him from Key West include the battleships Indiana and Iowa, armored cruiser New York, monitor Puritan, and several cruisers and converted torpedo boat destroyers. While quite a formidable force has been left behind, including three monitors, the Amphitrite, Terror and Miantonomah, their slow speed would prevent them from coming up with the enemy, and it was, therefore, necessary to place the armor-clads within striking distance, should the enemy put in an appearance in their rear.

There was some anxiety regarding Dewey, but it is coupled with the belief that he is holding his own. The fourth day of anxiety and doubt in the navy department communicated its paralyzing influence to the officers and civilians in the war department. Word from Manila was anxiously but vainly awaited.

4.30

SPANISH BOASTS.

Take Advantage of Lack of News From Dewey.

London, May 6.—The Spanish authorities are trying to make as much as possible out of the absence of news from Dewey. They are supplying the papers with matter to the effect that the American commander has been entrapped by Montojo, who left outside a dozen gunboats which now prevent the exit, so that Dewey cannot send a dispatch boat to Hong Kong.

Nothing From Dewey.

Washington, May 6.—3.15—No word has come from Dewey yet.

Naval officers believe that Commodore Dewey is holding back his report until everything has been done at Manila which he is possible without reinforcements. Those who know him here believe that he fears that the department might humper him in what he is doing, and that in consequence he will not open communications with Washington until the American flag is flying over the islands. Some officers are inclined to take a rather dark view of the fact that no message has yet been received, thinking that the delay is caused by the fact that Dewey has not yet accomplished the destruction of the forts and the surrender of the city. This view is not generally entertained. By them, most officers believing that the tardiness of news from him points to the fact that his losses have been small and that the ships are in a condition for continued service. So great is the anxiety to learn what has been done in Manila that a dispatch was sent to the American consul at Hong Kong, through the state department, to use his best endeavors to obtain any facts as to the condition of affairs in the Philippines, and to wire the department at once any news he may receive.

The expedition to Cuba is in readiness for departure, and so soon as it shall appear the safe and proper thing to do, the landing party and materials for the insurgents will be sent to the island.

PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

How to Raise Money Without Issuing Bonds.

Two Silver Senators Side With Democrats.

Tax on the Earnings of Various Corporations Agreed Upon.

Washington, May 6.—Senator Jones of Nevada has taken a position practically against the bond proposition, and Senator Wolcott has indicated that he will oppose it if an acceptable substitute can be secured. The Republican members are quite disturbed over the discovery of his position and are considering how to best repair the breach occasioned by his probable defection. They were not so greatly surprised at Mr. Jones' position.

The proposition on which Wolcott and Jones voted with the Democrats on the committee on finance was a general declaration to the effect that the revenue bill should provide more than \$100,000,000 in revenue. On this the two western senators aligned themselves with the Democrats and in opposition to the Republicans. The declaration was construed by the Republican members as in opposition to the bond provision.



SENATOR JOHN F. JONES.

The Democrats have agreed upon an amendment imposing a tax of 1 percent upon the revenues of certain corporations, including railroad, express, sleeping car, telegraph and telephone companies. This probably is the only addition they will suggest to the revenue portion of the bill, but it is probable that they will also urge the coinage of the silver coinage in the treasury and the issuance of at least \$150,000,000 in greenbacks. These latter propositions have not been agreed upon, but they have been discussed sufficiently to warrant the prediction that they will be incorporated in the Democratic substitute for the bond feature of the bill. The coinage amounts to about \$42,000,000, and the intention is to authorize the issuance of certificates for it so as to secure immediate money and not wait upon the coinage of the silver. These certificates with the greenbacks would give \$192,000,000 of immediate cash, and the Democrats think this would be sufficient for the immediate wants of the government. They believe that the tax they propose on corporations would increase the regular revenue to the extent of about \$10,000,000 annually.

Better Suits.....

Of the Cutting make are made of better fabrics including many confined styles trimmed with better quality trimming and given to the "best hands" in the tailor shops to make. Result: Very artistic, shapely fitting coats and trousers which compare favorably with the best custom work and about half the price

\$8.50, \$10, \$12 and \$15

Pays for this kind of suit and it is ready to put on and your money back if it does not fit. Blue serges, grey clays, black clays, fine chevots, fancy cassimeres and chevots are among them.

Our Golf Cycle suits are in the front rank for excellence in every respect and the rear rank of low pricedness. \$4 to 10 with extra values 6.50, 8.50 to \$10.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.

WEBER BROS.,

"Cut Price" Shoe Store.

LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS.

The best line for the money,

--\$2.47--

You can find here.

Chocolate Colored, Vici Kid, Lace Boots, 10 inches high, with Eyelets and Hooks.

WEBER BROS.,

Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.

We Have Removed Our Shoe Store

from the former stand at 7 Eagle Street

To 10 State Street

(Location formerly occupied by Wm. Martin & Co's shoe store)

New and More Commodious Quarters.

New and Enlarged Stock.

New Efforts to Please Customers.

H. P. MURDOCK.

The Martin Shoe Store.

REFRIGERATORS.

OIL STOVES.

WITH THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY WE LEAD IN ASSORTMENT AND VARIETY

C. H. MATHER

WITH LOWEST PRICES AND PLAIN FIGURES, WE OFFER BEST INDUCEMENTS TO MONEY-SAVERS.

DINNER SETS.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Better Become Acquainted

With the new goods we are showing for spring suits and overcoats, the stock is filled with newness. New weaves, new pattern, new colorings.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and 25. TROUSER—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed,

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

Demorest Sewing Machine

Equal to any \$50 machine.

We sell it for cash.

Price \$19.50

Basement Salesroom.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO.

It Is My Business

To feed you and I can do it well if you will let me. I take it you want facts not meaningless words nor uncertain promises of future rewards. I can supply you every day with the best the market affords in fruit and fresh vegetables.

We have some bargains

Real genuine ones not simply on paper. California Canned Peaches worth \$3 per doz. for me to buy will sell you at 18c per can. Sultana raisins cleaned, one pound packets 12c. I cannot buy them at this price. English walnuts 10c lb. C & B Malt Vinegar 15c pound.

M. V. N. Braman

12 STATE STREET.

TELEPHONE 2-20.

Wholly Unexampled Showing In Exclusive

SPRING SUITINGS.

For many years we have studied the art of making the best clothes that can be made, aiming for perfection. At the same time we have carefully figured to make the prices as reasonable as it is possible to secure first-class work, aiming for economy. That is one reason why our Spring Suits and Covert Coats are better value for the money than can be secured elsewhere, for perhaps a fraction less in price. If you want exclusive styles in woollens and special in make and trimmings, call and look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Preparing for Road Making—Parents are Nervous—Williamstown Market Burglaries—Partly Buried Alive—Poisoned by Lead.

Williamstown Market Burglaries.

There are strong suspicions as to who broke into the Williamstown market Wednesday night, but it is not certain that proof can be procured. The market was not entered, the goods being taken from a wide display shelf just inside the front window after a large pane of glass had been removed. The job was done before midnight, as the students entering the market at that time saw the burglar. The burglar was seen from a rear window and escaped before he arrived. He thinks they were frightened away when they saw the light in his room. It is believed Wednesday night's job was the work of the same parties who were in the office. The fact that the office had been entered was kept quiet in the hope of apprehending the burglars, who without doubt belong in this town. The machinery of detection has been set in motion and if everything works well more will be known about the matter in a few days.

Preparing for Road Making.

The steam road roller purchased by the selectmen a few weeks ago is at the depot and the company of which it was bought will send an engineer from Boston to unload it next Monday. The machine will be fired up and tested before being accepted by the town. The selectmen are preparing to complete the macadamizing of Cole avenue as soon as possible and the work will undoubtedly be begun this month. The spring has been just right to show the value of such a road, for most of the time since the snow went off that part of Cole avenue which is not macadamized has been like a bed of mortar, and all who do business over the road are anxious to have the stone work extended to the depot. C. L. Galusha, who operated the hired roller last fall, has been engaged to take charge of the town's roller.

Partly Buried Alive.

The banks of the ditch being dug to the drinking fountain being dug on Thursday afternoon and Patrick Kelly, who was in the ditch, was caught by the falling earth and buried almost to his armpits. Mr. Kelly was greatly frightened as were also the other men, and there was a tremendous battle to dig him out. There was plenty of help at hand and the prisoner was released in about 10 minutes. By rare good fortune he escaped injury of any account and was able to keep at work.

Parents Are Nervous.

People living near A. A. Belding's brick building on Cole avenue are made very nervous by the condition of the building and the fact that their children are liable to play in it. The building has never been finished and the end next to the avenue is in bad condition, a part of the foundation having fallen in. Parents fear that the building will collapse some day when children are playing in it and they would feel much easier if the lower windows were boarded up.

Poisoned by Lead.

Andrew Beebe of Stone Hill has been in a serious condition for several days and the trouble is believed to be lead poisoning. He went fishing some days ago and used his teeth several times in fastening lead sinkers to his line. Shortly afterwards he was taken seriously ill, his mouth and lips being badly affected. Dr. Hall was called and at first the case was considered dangerous, but Mr. Beebe was reported to be somewhat better Thursday.

Rev. E. C. Farwell, the new pastor of the Methodist church, arrived from Troy with his family Thursday and they are comfortably settled in the parsonage.

Ed. Poyler's new home on the North road will soon be enclosed.

David Malcolm, who peddles milk for J. D. Pattison, will go to New York Monday to enlist in the navy. There is some doubt whether he will be taken, as he has never had experience on the water, but he wants to go and will offer his services.

Herbert Pattison of Lawrence, L. I., has caught the war spirit and writes to his father, J. D. Pattison, that he is about to enlist.

William Quinn has bought the staging plank and other cast-off materials at the new high school building and drawn them away.

J. J. Kelly has been in Fitchburg a day or two on business.

John Williams opened his restaurant and ice cream parlor on Spring street Thursday evening and served ice cream free to all comers. There was a very good patronage notwithstanding the coldness and inclemency of the weather.

The Father Mathew society has chosen M. F. Black and E. J. Dempsey delegates to the county union meeting which will be held in Pittsfield next Sunday.

The ladies of St. Raphael's parish will serve a 25 cent supper in Houghton hall next Wednesday evening and the occasion will be a very pleasant one. There will be singing and probably instrumental music also, and an effort will be made to give all who attend a pleasant time. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the church. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

The selectmen have appointed Perry A. Smalley to the board of registrars for three years in place of C. M. Smith, whose term has expired.

F. A. Noel has resigned as manager and treasurer of the Citizens' band, which has elected Henry Royal manager and E. B. Noel treasurer. The band is in good

condition and is now the only one in town, the Williamstown cornet band having disbanded some months ago. The Citizens' band is open to engagements anywhere in this section. It will give an entertainment before long to replenish its treasury.

The funeral of C. B. Cook will be held at the house Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Dr. John Bascom will officiate and the burial will be in Hillside cemetery, North Adams.

F. H. Daniels returned Thursday from a week's business trip to New York, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Horton, who came for a short visit.

The war has had a very unfavorable effect on the business of the Boston Finishing works, which is quite slack at present.

The second annual concert and ball of the F. M. T. A. society will occur tonight in the opera house, which has been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The music will be furnished by the Ideal orchestra of North Adams and supper will be served in the society's rooms in Moore's block. Good delegations are expected from Blackinton and North Adams, and some will be present from Adams. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance.

L. Shields of North Adams will do the plastering in A. J. Daniels' new house and will begin the work next Monday.

Mr. Shields plastered the new high school building.

The piazza on C. A. Richard's house on Cole avenue has been extensively improved.

W. J. Dunton is sick and under the care of Dr. Woodbridge.

Work on the high school building is a little slack at present, the men being obliged to wait for material. There is, however, no hurry about finishing the building, as it will not be used before fall.

R. G. Palmer, bookkeeper in the people's market, has received a letter from his cousin, R. E. Palmer of Albany, a member of Co. D, 1st New York regiment, which is now in Camp Black, Long Island.

The young soldier writes that they have lots of fun in camp and that they live on bread, corned beef and coffee.

Arthur Mole, who left A. E. Hall's store some weeks ago and went to New York, has enlisted in the 9th New York regiment and is now in camp at Peekskill.

Mr. Mole is a grandson of Mrs. Thomas Mole of this town.

The wood work in the Congregational church is being varnished, the carpet will be turned and the church will look as good as new when the work of renovation is finished.

The regular monthly meeting of Green River grange will be held this evening.

The ball games scheduled for Saturday are Williams vs. Cuban X Giants, White Oaks vs. Bleachers and Factory Grounds vs. Greyskies.

Dr. Carter has hung out a large and handsome flag.

The continued rains are interfering seriously with the planting of farm crops and unless there is a change soon this work will be considerably later than usual.

Judge S. G. Tenney has been appointed assessor and has taken charge of the affairs of A. R. Smith, insolvent debtor.

NO GUESS WORK HERE.

All North Adams People Have to do is to Follow the Example of Fellow Citizens.

Facts are stubborn. Some may be disputed. A fact is the opposite of fiction. It is always hedged about with proof. Has to stand the test of investigation. Or it drifts to the realm of doubt. Investigate closely the following.

The closer the scrutiny the more convincing the result.

A North Adams citizen speaks here. Speaks from experience and conviction. Relates facts—stubborn facts. That may be disputed, but cannot be disproved.

Mrs. L. E. Blanchard of No. 8 Marietta street, says: "Four years ago I had paralysis of the auditory nerve and a general shock to my system. Verigo accompanied it and I have never recovered the hearing in my left ear. I did not have much kidney trouble till September of 1915, when my back began aching and extreme soreness and lameness set in over the hips. I had urinary trouble with smarting sensations that caused much distress and inconvenience. From the statements in the papers I concluded that Doan's Kidney Pills would just suit my case and my husband procured a box at Burleighs & Darby's. They did me a great deal of good and had too in a very short time. The backache and urinary troubles are gone. I can without any hesitation recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney trouble such as I had, and bear witness that they are a truly honest medicine."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

The spring styles in millinery are now on exhibition and for sale at Wells' millinery store, corner of Water and Main streets. An early inspection is invited while the stock is the most complete.

A Stamford Remedy.

Pyroligneous acid, which is made from wood by Houghton and Wilmarth of Stamford, furnishes the curative power of Pyrocare, the unfailing pile remedy. Local druggists sell it.

Don't forget Sully's fresh roasted peas.

Swift's Lowell fertilizer, the best fertilizer made, can be bought of T. W. Richmond, the sole agent for North Adams and vicinity. Well-sifted, clean wood, hay and straw at lowest cash prices. Eliza State and St. Adams street.

DR. FROST'S FAME MULTIPLIES.

A Sufferer Who Tells the Story of His Rapid Recovery.

Mr. Joseph D. Chandler, 26 Federal street, Salem, Mass., says: "A few years ago I had rheumatism. It was so bad as to keep me in bed all of the time. This finally wore off but about two months ago it started again. I feared another bad attack. It grew quite bad and was steadily growing worse when a bottle of Dr. Frost's Rheumatism Cure was given me. The single bottle has entirely cured me. I think it is the best remedy of its kind in the world."

Millions of bottles of Dr. Frost's Famous Remedies are annually sold throughout America. By their use every one is able to get well by doctoring himself or herself in over 90 per cent. of all cases.

This great result is proven by reports and is not a random statement. FROST'S CATARRH CURE will cure any form of catarrh, 25c. Use Frost's Balsam Spray in connection, 50c.

FROST'S COUGH CURE cures acute or chronic cough, hoarseness, etc., 25c.

FROST'S DYSPESIA CURE works wonders, gives you a new stomach; cures indigestion, loss of appetite, dizziness, etc., 25c.

FROST'S FEVER CURE should be at hand at all hours. At first approach of fevers, especially in children avoid danger by its prompt use, 25c.

FROST'S HEADACHE CURE does not interfere with the heart's action. Cures sick and nervous headaches, headaches from the use of liquors and chronic headache, 25c.

FROST'S LIVER CURE banishes all liver complaint, jaundice and liver colic, 25c.

FROST'S KIDNEY CURE cures where all other systems have failed, 25c.

FROST'S NERVOUS DEBILITY CURE quickly calms the nervous system and braces up the patient; no nerve tonic equals it, 25c.

FROST'S NO-LA-GRIPPE cures colds and grip and prevents pneumonia. A lifetime of the year your life may depend on having it handy, 25c.

FROST'S RHEUMATISM CURE is celebrated the world over. It is the "miracle worker," and has astonished thousands, 25c.

HANLON OFFERS A PRIZE.

He Will Give His Players \$4,000 if They Win the Pennant.

Manager Hanlon of the Baltimore Orioles, gave his usual antebellum lecture to the baseball team recently. There was lots of good advice in it, but the most pleasing feature for the players was the announcement that he would, at the close of the season, distribute \$4,000 among them if they won the pennant and \$1,600 if they finished in second place.

The division, he announced, would not necessarily be evenly made. If any players worked indifferently or did not keep in good condition, they would get a smaller share than the faithful, and, in aggravated cases, nothing at all. Hanlon expressed his complete confidence in every member of the team and wound up with this jolly:

"I believe you constitute the greatest team on earth, and I hope and believe you will win the larger of the two sums I have mentioned." Hanlon then read the prepared agreement of the players to be good on the field, and told them they might sign it or not, as they wished. None signed it.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Beware of Colds.

Regularly at this time of year the cycling and lay press warn cyclists to take precautions against taking cold, but though it has been repeatedly done it is worthy of insistence. There are new riders coming into the fold, and they should be taught the dangers they are likely to encounter, so it is not out of the way at this time to advise the use of clothing and underclothing sufficiently warm to afford all necessary protection. It is not uncommon to see wheelmen filled with the enthusiasm of their first rides of the new season take a grueling ride as hard as they can go and then make a stop by the wayside without any thought of the perspiration into which they have worked themselves.—Philadelphia Times.

"We have just received a new supply of Hoosier hay, extra fine quality. We will sell this for \$12 a ton as long as it lasts. We have also a very fine stock of dry hard wood and extra fine dry kindlings which we are sure will please you. T. W. Richmond's coal and wood offices, 31 State and 61 Ashland streets. Sole agent for Swift's fertilizers.

Grand Millinery Opening of French Pattern Hats,

Parlors 68 Main Street.

Over Gatliff's Clothing Store.

Helen L. Joyce.

Tape Worms

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came out of me after taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

Geo. W. Bowler, Bald, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Prepared, Patented, Made in U.S.A. Good. Do Good. Never Harm. Sold Everywhere. 25c. per Box. CURE CONSTIPATION.

Having Candy Company, Chicago, Montreal, N.Y., 123

NO-TO-BAG

THE FARSEEING EYE.

ELECTRIC SEARCHLIGHTS FOR FORTS AND WAR VESSELS.

How They Are Manufactured, How They Are Used in War and Why They Cannot Be Made Quickly in America—Send Their Beams Ten or Fifteen Miles.

The modern warship and the modern fort each needs an electric searchlight to complete its equipment. If our military and naval authorities realized this as soon as they should, they neglected to act, for it was not until a Spanish battleship had actually sailed for American waters that they discovered how short we were of searchlights, how many we wanted right away and how difficult it was to get them in a hurry, but with characteristic Yankee enterprise they met the situation and in less than ten days had made up for the neglect of years.

A big searchlight somewhat resembles a steel barrel pivoted on its burghole, with a concave mirror in one end, a thick glass lens in the other and an arc light hung somewhere in the middle. This is a crude description, but it gives you the idea.

Here in America we can make the barrels and the delicate machinery by which they can be turned and twisted this way and that, up and down or whither we completely ordered. We can furnish the electric motors for the searchlights, we can make the simple lenses for the front ends, but when we want concave mirrors in any quantity we must go to Europe. The government agents were not long in finding out that there were just 400 of these mirrors completed in the shops of Europe. They also looked up the one American firm that makes them and placed orders for as many mirrors as could at once be utilized.

The mirror is the essential part of the light. Its manufacture is a delicate operation, which needs care and many days to finish successfully. It is not an ordinary reflector, which may be cast or molded on a polished surface. It has to be ground accurately and polished highly.

It is too much to say that it is as delicate a piece of work as a telescope lens. It does not have to be turned by hand, but it approximates to that. It is really a con-

playing at mimic war, but to engage in its stern and grim realities.

No other nation owns such a field for maneuvers. Eleven square miles of the tract are now fitted for regulation camps. Eight of these are in open forest, carefully cleared of underbrush, and three square miles are in fields. There are four square miles within the legal limits of the tract not yet purchased. This section is largely forest and is available for maneuvers by which it might be desired to instruct troops in movements through virgin forest.

Military authorities have on their visits to the park frequently pointed out its magnificent strategic advantages in case this country became involved in a war with a foreign power. They have noted that the southern and gulf coasts, the most vulnerable points on the seaboard, would be most liable to attack. Chickamauga is practically the center of this half circle of exposed ground, inviting the onslaught of an enemy.

With splendid railway facilities, reserve stationed at the national park could be quickly rushed to any point of attack. There is no point so favorably situated for hurrying forward our troops in any direction.

Old soldiers grow enthusiastically looking over the broad plains, unsurpassed for drilling in fields that out rival the famous grounds in Potsdam, Germany. An abundant water supply, magnificent roads, all high ground, ample room for all kinds of maneuvering, even to the formation of long battle lines, the reservation is incomparable as a point of mobilization. A railroad skirts the park on two sides, insuring quick transportation for men and supplies.

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The lines of battle have all been acting in co-operation with 26 state commissions,

and marked by monuments, historical tablets and batteries remained in their actual fighting positions on the line.

All battle lines are so marked as to be traced at a glance. Distance, locality and guide tablets are found at every turn, as well as tablets which show the movements of the columns on the roads and into engagements. No other theater of complete and practical field instruction can be found in any land.

CYCLE TALK.

Sleeplessness after a day's ride is a certain sign that nature has been over-worked.

For a woman the bicycle is fun, medicine, business and emancipation, all blended into one.

It is estimated that the amount of money spent in England annually on cycling is \$75,000,000.

The ball should be kept well lubricated. It will save wear on the balls and races and make steering easier.

There are about 650 cycle manufacturers in England, and it is computed that they are turning out no less than 2,000 different brands of wheels.

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A BIG WAR COLLEGE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND ITS USES.

No Other Nation Has Such a Magnificent Field For Maneuvers as This Historic Reservation, Where Three Important Battles of the Civil War Were Fought.

Chickamauga National Military park, which is now in use as a rendezvous for the troops of the nation, is a tract of land lying south of Chattanooga, partly in Tennessee and partly in Georgia. It consists of about 15 square miles, every inch of which is historic ground. This land was purchased by the federal government, which has expended more than \$1,000,000 in improving and beautifying it while the various states have spent in erecting monuments and like work half a million more.

It was the intention of the government to use this reservation as a great national parade ground where large bodies of the regular army and national guard might be assembled for instruction in the art of war. There was little thought, however, when the park was dedicated in 1895, that it might soon be used as a rendezvous for troops mobilized not for the purpose of

playing at mimic war, but to engage in its stern and grim realities.

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CYCLE TALK.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$4 a year.
 WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
 TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
 C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.
 FROM
 THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
 NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
 —John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.
 The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."
 From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 6, '98

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.
 FRIDAY, May 6, 1898.
 A good advertisement merely presses the button; the article advertised must do the rest.



Stand by the Flag and President.

THE NEXT BATTLE.

The next battle of the war is an enigma. The relative positions of the fleets of the opposing forces are known but it is impossible to judge positively from their movements where, when or how they will come together. It is doubtful whether the authorities of both sides could jointly agree upon a base for the forthcoming engagements.

The Spanish fleet that left the Cape Verde islands a few days ago is at sea. Whether it is steering can be conjectured but with little assurance of being correct. Whether it is sailing for Porto Rico, or for the east coast of South America, or for exercise, or to deceive us, cannot be told. But anticipating that it is coming our way either to intercept the Oregon or to make Porto Rico, our warships have been deployed so as to defeat its purpose. If the Oregon runs afoul of the fleet it will probably give battle, supported by the Nietheroy and Marietta. Such a battle would be one-sided, because the Spanish fleet is superior in every way to our little flotilla.

Inspired by the victory of Dewey the men on the Oregon might undertake to duplicate it. In such a contest the United States forces would be obliged to display every quality of superiority in gunnery, maneuvering, discipline and valor that was so heroically emphasized at Manila. The Oregon might on the other hand coast the enemy on until the relief ships of the North Atlantic squadron, sent to protect her, could run up. Then the defeat of the Spanish would be a foregone conclusion.

If the fleet be sailing for Porto Rico it is sailing into the open jaws of a trap. It can never sail into that port except over the sunken hulks of our lostest warships. The United States is prepared to get in the way of the fleet not only with the leviathans that blockaded Havana, but with the swift-winged terrors of the flying squadron. In either case the Spanish fleet is sailing to almost certain destruction.

If neither of these meetings take place, this government will be forced to arrange for a meeting somewhere else. That place may be off the Canaries, off Cape Verde, off Cadiz, or in mid-ocean, it cannot be made off Havana. That Spain intends to have one more battle before striking her colors is a certainty, but where will it be fought?

Meanwhile the United States will force the fighting, by taking Porto Rico and several other things in sight.

FRANCE'S SPANISH HOLDINGS.

There has been a great deal published about the vast interests which French capitalists hold in the securities of Spain. The best authority in Paris states that France has invested from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 in Spanish securities, but during the past three years have been selling their securities back to Spanish holders, as the depreciation and the bad management of Spanish finances have justly alarmed them, and it is not believed that France now holds more than one-half of the amount originally invested, and though the loss will be hard upon France if Spain finally collapses, yet France can bear the strain. As an evidence of the decline of Spanish currency, a gold sovereign a few years ago would buy only 25 pesetas. Now the Spaniards will give 40 pesetas for the pound sterling. A peseta is equal to a French Franc.

By the time all the officers are commissioned the volunteers will be lining up.

After the deluge of majors and colonels will come the freshest of judges and squires.

Sagasta declines to explain the battle of Manila on the ground that it cannot be explained.

If the Oregon encounters any of Spain's warships on her way home she will Daway them in a few minutes.

Perhaps Commodore Dewey is waiting to get the papers before making up a report of his victory at Manila.

Is Cuba warm? Then the Company M boys feel that they would prefer it to the soggy sadness of a soaked camp ground.

Then, too, we are in a position to spring "Philopena" on the dons and demand something worth while as the penalty.

No country will ever have a better opportunity than Spain has to try the elixir of 16 to 1-ism to revitalize her finances.

Now the high school baseball players are experiencing the difficulties that attend the conduct of athletics in the higher institutions of learning.

Patriotism is going up in price, when it comes in the form of red, white and blue bunting. Those who put their flags out early are reaping their reward.

So long as it rains every night, there will be no need for the curfew law. But when summer weather comes, the troubles of the police force will begin, if they attempt to enforce it.

Rejections at Camp Dewey are causing considerable complaint, and those who are returned feel that they have been put to considerable inconvenience which might have been avoided. But there will be no lack of fight in those who are passed even if comrades are refused.

The news of fresh gold discoveries in the Klondike region will cause no new rush to the frozen north. The march of events is in an opposite direction, and enthusiastic Americans are pushing toward the yellow flag of Spain instead of toward the yellow metal of the north.

Spain's transport ship, the Alfonso XIII, conveying to Havana 1,100 soldiers, a large quantity of supplies and nearly half a million dollars may soon be a prize to the United States warships. The Spanish vessel is at the Barbados, where her stay has a limit. She will be waited for at the three-mile limit by United States war vessels.

No wonder that Col. Theodore Roosevelt objects to having his troops "rough riders," and to view them pictured as the "wild lariat throwers of the plains." This smacks too much of the imitation cowboys who astonish civilization in wild west shows. Colonel Roosevelt's troops will ride fast or slow as occasion requires. They will be armed as cavalrymen are usually armed, and they will fight as American men always fight—with sufficient vim and force to win.

BICYCLE THIEVES.

An Ingenious Scheme to Overcome a Growing Evil.

A new beacon for league members in the New York state division that has been devised by Secretary Treasurer Bull will be in operation in a few weeks. It is a system to deter bicycle thieves from taking the wheels of league members and, further, to recover them in case of theft. The plan is to furnish an aluminum tag or plate to be secured on the frame of the wheel the same as a name plate. The plate will bear the league emblem with the statement, "Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the conviction of the thief who steals this bicycle before—". In the blank space will be placed the date on which the membership of the person using it expires. The price of the tags will be 50 cents, and the division officers think that they will not be often called upon to pay the \$25 reward. The argument is that while the tag might be removed by a desperate thief it would take time, and a bicycle thief is usually in a hurry. If a thief came across three wheels where there was a good opportunity for getting away with one of them and two of the three had on the L. A. W. reward tags, it is reasonable to suppose he would take the one without the plate. Secretary Treasurer Bull calls the tag a "protection plate." The lettering is in royal purple, the league official color, which on the burnished aluminum makes a neat combination. Each plate will be numbered, and whenever a member using one loses his wheel he is to send a notice to the division headquarters, and a general alarm will be immediately sent out to the police and all dealers.

A correspondent of The Sun tells of a new wrinkle in the line of stealings, wheels which are ingenious and calculated to make a victim of any honest man, however shrewd. The thief with the new idea is working in Brooklyn. Last week he hired a room in a boarding-house and paid for it in advance. He had no baggage or other incumbrance that might impede a hasty flight. He occupied his room and appeared at a table every time the bell rang for two or three days. Then, in answer to an advertisement which he had inserted in New York papers, riders with second hand wheels to sell began to appear at the house and inquire for the \$7 a week boarder mentioned. One misguided man called at the house in answer to the "ad." and brought with him a bicycle he was willing to sell. The gentleman, pay in advance boarder liked the machine very much indeed and thought he would like to try it in front of the house. According to some other boarders in the same domicile, it was precisely 8 o'clock when he mounted the slightly used \$100 1897 bicycle. He pedaled rapidly down the street and turned the corner. His fellow boarders are still wondering when they will again have the pleasure of his company and the man who formerly owned the bicycle is earning a reputation as a "rubber neck."—New York Sun.

Hood's Pills
 Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHY WE NEED HAWAII

Asiatic Squadron Forced to Fight at Manila.

OPINION OF THE NAVAL EXPERTS.

The Old Era of Isolation Has Passed Away. We Need a Great Navy, a Larger Army and Coaling Stations in the West Indies and the Pacific Ocean.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Special.]—If anything were needed to convince the opponents of Hawaiian annexation that the United States should take in that group of islands as a military expedient, if for no other reason, the recent naval movements in the far east have afforded the argument. On the coast of Asia our fleet was really compelled either to attack the Philippines and then secure a base of operations or else to cut and run for home, many thousands of miles away. This was true because as soon as the nations of that part of the world declared their neutrality our warships were under obligation to leave the harbors and to cease using friendly ports as headquarters. The sea cut United States power and way across the Pacific ocean, while Spain had ports at Manila, but two days' steaming from Hongkong. For this reason and not so much from a desire to capture the Philippines the advance upon Manila was ordered.

If the Spanish fleet in Asiatic waters had been stronger than ours, we should still have been compelled to give battle or to retire to this side of the Pacific. Probably prudence would have compelled us to await the latest course, and the meaning of that would be that the scene of operations was transferred from near the coast of Spanish possessions to our own coast line. If the fortunes of war were to go against us, our coast cities would be left at the mercy of the Spanish fleets, just as Manila was left subject to the relentless movement of Admiral Dewey's squadron.

Hawaii's Advantages.
 But if the United States had a naval stronghold, with plenty of coal and dry-docks and ample fortifications at Hawaii, that would throw the frontier out 3,000 miles from our coast line. If forced to retire from the Asiatic side of the ocean, still would not be necessary to come all the way home, with the enemy at our heels. The halt could be made half way over, at the Hawaiian, where our fleets would have a great advantage over the opposition in proximity to coal base and means of communication. It is figured by our naval experts that with Hawaii ours and fortified with a cable line run out to the islands the United States fleet upon the Pacific would be twice as strong as it is without the addition of a single ship. It is to this end that the construction of the Nicaragua canal, the advantage would be infinitely greater. For instance, instead of remaining in Asiatic waters, as at present, Admiral Dewey's fleet, having destroyed the only floating enemy that menaced our merchant marine, could start at once for Cuban waters via the Nicaragua canal.

As it is now, our ships would have to round Cape Horn in order to re-enforce the fleets in the Atlantic, and that is long and rather dangerous voyage. Of course it would not do to send them through the Suez canal and the Mediterranean, for that would subject them to the danger of destruction or capture by the Spaniards near Gibraltar. In the opinion of many eminent men here, of all political parties and shades of opinion, current events are forcing the acquisition of Hawaii and also the construction of the Nicaragua canal. One well known man put it this way:
 "Whether we like it or not, events are forcing the United States into such activity in the world's affairs as we have never before manifested. Whether we like the responsibility or not, we must assume it. We shall presently have Cuba, the Philippines and perhaps Puerto Rico on our hands. There will be no way to escape the onerous duty which control of them entails. Complications of various sorts may grow out of our efforts to restore them to the dominions of Spain. These complications are projected into the world's politics, and there we must stay. Inasmuch as there is no escaping this flat of the fate, it is incumbent upon us to meet our responsibility as best we can. The old era of isolation and strictly minding our own business is at an end. To meet the responsibilities of the present and the future we need a great navy, a larger army, Hawaii and a coaling and naval station at least in the West Indies, and a means of communication through the Panama isthmus."

Naval Fights in Mid-ocean.

As to Hawaii, there appears to be an understanding that we were to take the islands. The men who are opposed to annexation upon commercial, sociological and political grounds do not yield the main points of their contention, which are strong enough. But many of them are prepared to yield on account of the other considerations involved and which I have just spoken of. Action is likely to be deferred for some time, till the atmosphere clears, but in the opinion of the best observers here the result is no longer in doubt.

One of the readers of your paper writes to ask me if it is true that battleships cannot engage an enemy upon the high seas, but must wait till they get in smooth water. It all depends upon the weather. Battleships and other craft mounting heavy guns are not to be operated successfully and economically in a rolling sea. Commanders would not choose such weather for an engagement. Their guns can be operated only at great intervals of silence and somersault if the ships are rolling in the trough of big waves. Their projectiles would miss much more often than they hit. Inasmuch as this would be true of cruisers and torpedo boats and all fighting craft the disadvantage would be about the same with one fleet as with another, and probably neither side would force a fight under adverse circumstances.

But battleships may often fight amid favorable conditions in mid-ocean. It is a mistake to suppose that out upon the great sea the water is always rough. One may make voyages to Europe in the steamer rolls smoothly at all. The sea is often almost as smooth as a mill pond from New York to Liverpool or Southampton. The absence of waves and storms is amazing to those who have had little experience upon the ocean, just as the contrary is true of that of heavy storms and wild rolling and pitching of the big steamers, is surprising when old ocean's mood changes. As a rule a naval battle need not be expected upon the high seas unless the weather is fairly calm.

WALTER WELLS.

Cavaliere Paselli, an ex-pontifical custom house officer, who lives in Rome, was born on Jan. 24, 1798, at Viterbo. He is in excellent health and goes three times a week to enjoy a chat at the old Cafe della Pace, where as a youth he used to go 80 years ago. He has lived during the reigns of seven popes.

ARMOUR AS A MAN.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE.

His Modest Methods of Helping His Fellow Men—Makes Use of His Money While in the Flesh—Some of His Business Enterprises.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, April 18.—Chicago makes one boast for her self made men. It is that they stand by Chicago.

New York is woefully lacking in public spirited millionaires. Chicago's millionaires are few compared with those in the Empire City, but most of the millionaires of Chicago have erected monuments to their names in substantial, useful institutions, while the New York millionaire very seldom does any great public work. It is the public spirit of Chicago's millionaires that has helped to build up the Chicago university, established the Field museum and opened the Armour institute, and it made the World's fair a possibility.

Philip D. Armour is one of the foremost men of Chicago in public works. Mr. Armour made his millions in Chicago. He started in life as a poor boy, and he is today reckoned the richest man in this city if not in the whole west. His fortune is estimated at \$25,000,000 and sums ranging above that figure. Probably, like most millionaires, he would be able to make only a very poor estimate of the extent of his wealth.

Mr. Armour's chief public benefaction is the Armour institute. Mr. Armour established a mission on the cor-



PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

ner of Armour avenue and Thirty-third street a good many years ago. Six years ago he began the erection of a five story building opposite the mission, and in December, 1892, he started for Europe on a trip for his health, leaving for publication after his departure the news that he was to endow a great educational institute with over \$2,000,000 and to give to it the building he had erected. The building was worth \$400,000. Its equipment with the very latest scientific apparatus and machinery cost as much more. Out of the endowment provided it has an income of \$50,000 a year, while the mission opposite has one-half that sum.

The control of the institute and the mission Mr. Armour vested in a board of trustees of which his two sons, Ogden and Philip, are members, and the active management he has left entirely in their hands. The Armour institute has since taken its place with the Pratt institute of Brooklyn and the Drexel institute of Philadelphia.

It was characteristic of Mr. Armour that he should have matured his plans without taking the public into his confidence and that he should have left the country to avoid the "hurrah" that was made locally over his benefaction. Mr. Armour has that unostentatious way of doing small as well as large works of charity. One of his favorite ways of doing good is to tell a man who is hard up and looking a bit needy to go to a tailor and get a suit of clothing at his expense. He believes that a well dressed man will have more self respect than one who is shabby and that he will command more respect from others.

Stories of Liberality.

A great many stories are told of this way Mr. Armour has of scattering money right and left to the needy. Most of them of course are gross exaggerations. In the first place, a millionaire who gave freely to individuals would be injuring rather than benefiting his fellow men. In the second place, Mr. Armour is not a millionaire long. Mr. Armour is generous, but he has discretion.

If Mr. Armour answered without inquiry every letter or personal request for money which he receives, it would take almost all his income. The stories about his generosity which are published from time to time always bring an increase in the number of begging letters he receives. Russell Sage told me once that the mere publication of a story telling how many millions he was worth brought him appeals from every part of the civilized world and their total was in the thousands. Of begging letters Mr. Armour naturally receives a great many, but he sees very few of them, because it is no more possible that he should handle the whole of his enormous mail than that the president of the United States should see every letter that comes to the White House. These demands or appeals from strangers, moreover, are not the kind that go to Mr. Armour's heart. He is much more likely to give a dollar to a ragged newsboy or buy him an overcoat than to hand out 25 cents to an able-bodied beggar who might be earning a living.

Mr. Armour doesn't believe in waiting until he dies before administering on his fortune. In other words, he is looking after the distribution of his wealth while alive rather than leave it to the uncertainty of administrators. As an evidence of this his sons practically have half of his fortune now. They did not come into this fortune suddenly, but it has been gradually handed down to them from time to time since they were 15 years of age. He has pursued the same policy in regard to his business—

Discouragement to Art.

Old Highrocks—I refuse to take the picture. I won't give you a cent for it. Artist—What's the matter? It looks like your daughter, doesn't it?

Old Highrocks—Of course it does. That's the reason I don't want it. Any fool of a photographer man could take a picture that looks like 'er. What did you think I wanted a portrait for anyway?—Chicago Post.

Cheaper Chainless.

It is a fact of which no secret has been made, practically, that all standard chainless bicycles of the bevel gear pattern, selling at \$125, are made under one and the same set of patents, held by a prominent firm, which has licensed several competitors to use parts covered by provisions of the patents held. While there are chainless wheels in the market which are not made under this license, they are made in a way which does not conflict with the patents referred to and are hardly regarded as standard machines. Until within a short time every firm holding a license to make a bevel geared bicycle on standard lines has secured the privilege on condition that they be sold at \$125, and at no other price. It can now be positively stated that there will be at least one make of chainless bicycles sold at \$75 under this very same license, with a few qualifications. For instance, where the \$125 chainless has a detachable gear cover, the \$75 chainless covers form a part of the frame and are not detachable. Again, the shaft transmitting the power from the crank hanger gears to the rear gears and shaft in the \$125 wheel is inclosed in the right hand gear fork, which is a part of the frame of the bicycle. In the \$75 wheel the right hand rear fork will revolve with the gears. With few other differences, the mechanism of the \$75 machine will be the same as that of the \$125 wheel.—New York Telegram.

Carrying Things.

The art of carrying things is worth acquiring, for it may prove exceedingly useful upon occasion. After seeing the newsboy rider with a hundred papers under his arm, or the practiced errand boy or electric light man, each loaded down with the things of his vocation, yet riding with ease and unconcern, one who has never tried it might think the trick a simple one. A single attempt carries positive conviction of the fallacy of the idea. To ride with so much as a light overcoat thrown over the arm offers surprising difficulties the first time it is attempted. A little practice, however, will enable one to handle fair sized loads with confidence, and the ability thus acquired is at times of great practical advantage.—American Cyclist.

A Great Quartet.

It is hard to find a team of four riders who will man a quad and stay for mile after mile at a two minute gait. Edward Taylore, the middle distance champion of France, is said to have found such a crew. The ability of this team has not been clearly demonstrated as yet, but on several occasions it has carried mile after mile at a two minute gait. Ten miles in 20 minutes 39 seconds on a windy day and on a third of a mile track without urging is pretty good work. The members of the team are Fulford and Wheelock, the English tandem champions; Wells, the California giant, and Blanchard of Springfield, Mass.

According to a new law in New Jersey, justices are required to accept bicycles as collateral when cyclists are taken into custody for violating the laws.

To prevent the uneasy feeling caused by slipping on the shiny surface of the saddle, wash it thoroughly with soft soap and warm water and dry well.

In repairing inner tube tires, if a rider has no rubber patching, a piece of silk will answer the same purpose. It should be cemented in the usual way.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that rich, billowy complexion by using Cascarets, beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Our Belts AND Blouse Sets

Are going fast. It don't take long for the people to find that they save money at



The recognized headquarters for fine repairing.

To Those Looking For Absolutely

FRESH EGGS,

Remember we have Tibbitt's Stamped Eggs, which are unequaled in the city. Fine Butter 22c pound. Our lines of Canned Goods in Fruits and Vegetables are up to the standard in quality and assortment. BARRIED PLV-OUTH ROCK and SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs for setting that are PRIZE WINNERS, 13 for \$1.25.

Sherman & Chase,

101 MAIN ST. Telephone 28-5.

To all Sufferers From Hay Fever and Catarrh:

Two years ago, while traveling in California, I found an ointment which has proven a very effective remedy for these afflictions. Anyone calling at 16 Arnold Place will be furnished with Sample Box.

Mrs. F. WELLSBY.

April 30, 1898.

KLONDIKE
 From prominent N. W. Junction Point to Pacific Coast. \$25. ST. PAUL. On and after March 14.

Boston Store.

WEATHER—Generally cloudy; rain tonight and Saturday morning; clearing tomorrow night; northerly winds.

Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, MAY 6, 1898.

News You Should Not Pass.

Dress Goods. full line of colors and sizes, 48c Each

We have on sale tomorrow a special line of silk and wool, all-wool and cotton and wool dress goods—goods that have never sold before for less than 60 cents a yard, our price while they last is 25c a Yard

Sergine Francais. This is a new Bicycle Suiting. It comes in several colors, and will wash perfectly. It is 32 inches wide. 19c a Yard

Men's Furnishings. A Few Leaders. Colored Laundered Shirts, a

Wash Goods. The pleasant days make me think of summer and summer dresses. Our line of Wash Goods today is perfect. Silk gingham are to be worn a good deal, because they are a very handsome goods and are always very serviceable. They give the effect of a very fine silk and wear very much better. Beside these silk gingham, we have a full line of lawns, percales, Organdies, Scotch gingham.

BOSTON STORE, Blackinton Block.

Will Every

Housekeeper

Please Read This?

We have added to our business a department for the latest dry cleaning process. We are now prepared to do Lace Curtains, all kinds of Draperies, all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Cleaned, Dyed and Pressed; Baby Carriage Fur or Wool Robes, all kinds of Wool Blankets, also clean all kinds of Furniture Coverings.

Ladies' Gloves a Specialty.

In fact, we can clean anything and everything. Why send your work out of town when we can do it just as well, if not better, and save you express charges? We have a competent man to take charge of this work and guarantee satisfaction or no pay. Carpet Cleaning, Bed Renovating and Curtain Laundering as done at our shop is first-class.

Carpets Taken up, Cleaned and Laid.

W. R. GLARK & SON,

5 Brooklyn Street. Telephone 104-4. Orders may be left at Blanchard's Dye House, Eagle Street.

Yes, Sir, You==

You who have been in the habit of buying your clothes elsewhere and paying big prices, for you we have a genuine surprise.

Come Here Tomorrow.

We will sell you Men's (solid test, fast color) Worsted Suits for \$7.50, which we guarantee to be BETTER than those sold elsewhere at \$10.

Our Worsted Suits at \$10 we WARRANT to be BETTER than those sold elsewhere at \$16.

We guarantee the make, the fit, the goods, to have been subject to an acid test, to be fast color and not to contain any cotton. Every Suit sold with above guarantee.

The best \$3 Trousers in the city. The best \$1 90 Hats in the city. The best \$2 and \$3 Children's Suits in the city.

We have all new goods to choose from. We willingly refund money.

J. SUMMER,

One-Price Clothier. 61 Main Street.

WALL PAPER!

75,000 Rolls of It

Over One Thousand Patterns to select from. The most complete line in the city of North Adams. Designs from Five Cents per Roll up to \$200. 1,000 Gallons American Seal Paint—eighty colors always on hand. BEST IN THE WORLD. Only Competent workmen employed.

O. S. THAYER, 40 State St
 Telephone, 40-3.

LATE FASHIONS FROM PARIS

[Copyright, 1898.]

Paris, April 16.—The reign of the fashioning girl is over, and that of the ingenue has come in. Lace, ribbons, muslins and clinging silks must be draped upon the robust form of the athletic and independent young woman of the period. At least so say Dictator Worth and the great artists of dress here, who have a fine idea of the slowness of woman when it comes to fashion. The golf queen, with her six feet of stature; her broad chest and generous waist, and the captain of the college rowing club, the football and the basket ball teams will be more or less amusing objects striding about in the maidenly gowns of their great-grandmothers. Will the modern woman be willing to adopt the die away graces that went with such raiment and the helpless maidens of 100 years ago? Heaven forbid the attempt!

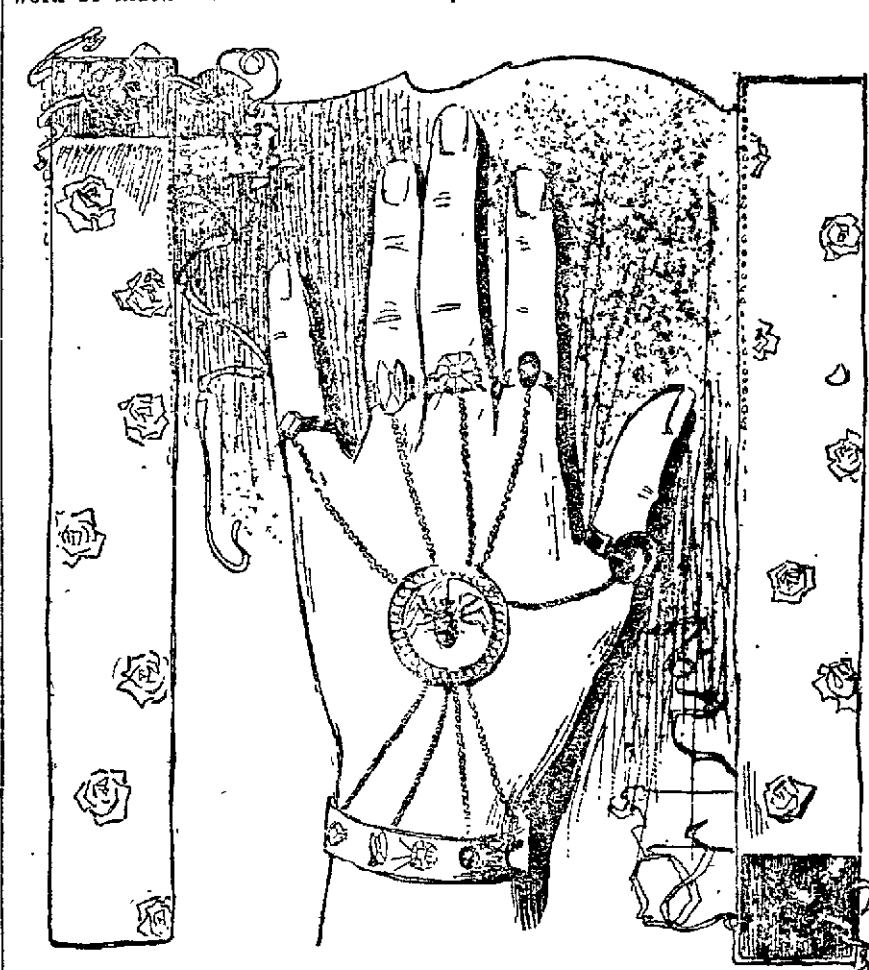
Here in Paris one does not think so much of the incongruity of the new fashion. Frenchwomen have never advanced from the ivy and oak stage of development, and therefore some of them in the soft, clinging fabrics with sweeping draperies are harmonious.

At one of the most brilliant entertainments of the past week, a seigneur, graced by some of the most beautiful and elegant women of the Faubourg St. Germain, the hostess was a teller which admirably illustrated the new mode. It was of white satin, over which was white mousseline de soie embroidered in silver. The mousseline was drawn across the front of the corsage in narrow plaits. A line of turquoise blue velvet flowers garnished the bodice, while a knot of them was caught upon the left shoulder. A girdle of blue velvet was drawn through a buckle of diamonds at the side of the waist. The sleeves of mousseline de soie, made monastique fashion, were finished upon the shoulders with epaulettes of lace. The skirt graduated in fullness toward the hem, a bias design in silver foliage being embroidered up the right side. This source, be it mentioned, was given in order to permit society to enjoy the composition of a young musical dilettante who represents one of the oldest families of France. The young man directed the presentation of his very charming little musical comedy, in which some of the best artists of Paris had been engaged to take part.

At another musicale in the Champs Elysees—musicians are greatly in vogue this spring—the hostess, a rather elderly woman, with masses of soft, white hair piled high upon her head and crowned with a white agrest and diamonds, received her guests in a graceful gown of pearl gray crepe de chine. The bodice was embroidered in silver and the waist encircled by a turquoise blue girdle. The skirt was ornamented with an applique of ash gray velvet outlined in silver. Silver embroidered crepe de chine was drawn over the neck and held in place at the throat by a band of the blue velvet, sil-

ver embroidered. Upon the shoulders were butterfly flounces of crepe de chine, silver embroidered. The neck and sleeves were finished with flimlike flounces of lace. Bands of silver ribbon set with turquoises bound her hair, a single gem framed in small diamonds ornamenting the front. The beautiful childlike face, with its peach bloom complexion and wonderful liquid brown eyes, made her a picture fair to see.

Not less striking are the outdoor gowns. The Duchess d'Uzes, who is one of the most carefully gowned women in Paris, appeared at the races with a party of fashionable people clad in a tailor made frock of reddish brown, profusely trimmed with the tiny buttons to be worn so much this season. The but-



PARISIAN SPIDER BANGLE.

tons, in her case, were real gold ones. The bodice had a slashing of cream lace and ribbon velvet. Brown velvet revers under which was knotted a lace cravat drawn through a pin of old Roman gold fell back from a vest of white crepe de chine. The skirt was made in harmonizing shades of cloth, the upper part of the skirt in darker brown, finished with large scallops outlined in cream braid, heavily embroidered. A

toque of cream white lace, ostrich tips and pink rosebuds completed the costume.

It should be mentioned that the Parisian dames have a fad to replace that of the jeweled tortoiseshell. It is to wear in a circular coffin framed in gems a dead spider, the rarer the variety the better. On each of the fingers is a ring set with a different stone. The wrist above is clasped with a bracelet set with similar stones. A tiny gold chain connects the settings upon the rings with a similar gem in the bracelet. These chains are held together upon the back of the hand by the spider ornament.

Tailor made gowns have never been so pretty as this spring. This is because of opportunities for beautifying them afforded by the elaborate system of braiding now so fashionable. The most exquisite designs are prepared for these costumes by Worth, Redfern and the other great tailors. Much favored are conventionalized flower and foliage patterns. With the use of very fine braid the ornamentation often looks like silk embroidery and adds materially to the cost of the dress. The braiding so relieves the severe plain of the tailor made gown that women who formerly found that garment impossible to their style now find it quite becoming. In consequence of the extra work put upon the braiding such gowns are much more expensive than ever before.

The use of muslins, organdies, chiffons, crepe de chine and similar fabrics will afford opportunities to make effective use of discarded evening dresses,

for the transparent stuffs all require some sort of a bright underplaid. While cotton is sometimes used, nothing gives a gown so good a style as a silk foundation. The fact that the silk is not fresh and new is not noticed under the light overdress. Even the most fashionable women do not disdain to thus economize on their wardrobes, and the more elegant the woman the more cast off silk or satin frocks she is likely to have

on hand for this use, for it is seldom that an evening gown is worn more than half a dozen times.

It is not often that Paris permits itself to be influenced by the taste of any mere outsider even though of distinguished birth. France may justify itself in following the example of a pretty ballet girl who has a quaint fashion of dressing the hair or of the caparison who startles the boulevard with a new chapeau, but foreign women may not hope to be imitated even though they are of royal blood. The one notable exception to this has been the empress of Russia, who was greatly admired during her recent visit to Paris. One of her royal fads was an adherence to white in the selection of toilets. Everywhere she appeared she was attired in white, and the Parisians applied to her with real meaning the title of "The White Casaria," for one of the empress's Russian designations is "The White Czar." The czarina is said to be so fond of white that in her Winter palace in St. Petersburg her favorite room is furnished in white, towed here and there with pale gold. Now all Paris has adopted white as a favorite color. The fashion, to be sure, was inaugurated earlier in the season, but up to date dressmakers are more than ever engaged in turning out pretty outdoor and indoor frocks of silk, satin or muslin.

Lady Dudley, a famous beauty of England, has just had shipped to her from the establishment of a modiste on the Rue Royale a poem in white satin and net. The gown is entirely covered with white net and has a green velvet bodice, slightly blouse effect and gold spangled. The sleeves are of white satin, quite simple, with a bodice completed by a chemise of white satin. The foundation of the skirt is of the prevailing white satin and is of course covered with the net. About the bottom of the skirt is a deep frilled flounce of white mousseline de soie, applied with black and white stripes. The net is embroidered with garlands of flowers in black jet and is gold spangled.

An American heiress, spending a few weeks in Paris on her way home from the continent, was seen at a reception given by a countrywoman, a now well known woman of title, wearing another striking development of the snow white idea. The American girl's frock was of white satin duchesse, with several tiny ruffles about the bottom of the skirt. The corsage, cut decollete, was profusely tucked and finished with a flounce of valenciennes lace. About the waist was tied a silk crepe sash.

For those who go in for rather bizarre effects nothing of late has offered such possibilities as the satin pinnings put upon gowns in every shape, position and size. A fashionable woman stepped into her carriage on one of the boulevards the other day wearing a gown that in America ought to arouse the wildest enthusiasm at a meeting of New York's famed Tammany club. Black satin pinnings, narrow and only an inch apart, were applied in bias rows over a background of tan cloth. The cloth and pinnings were arranged as an overdress upon a white chiffon and taffeta slip. The cloth was cut low over the shoulders to make a yoke and open in front to form a small vest of the white. The waist was encircled by a band of black velvet, fastened with a cut steel buckle. The skirt fell open in front to show a narrow line of the plaited chiffon and taffeta. Three rows of chantilly and white embroidery divided the length of the skirt into equal parts. A plain band of black velvet and jet buckle gave finish at the throat, its severity relieved by a fall of soft, white lace. A toque of black chiffon and black wings crowned the wearer's Titian hair. For spring the blouse-like jackets of

has no intention of making an actress' clothes dominant at the expense of her role.

And, a point not to be ignored, Mrs. Osborn says all this will cost women no more than their present method of dressing.

When Mrs. Osborn is in full swing and fashion obeys her nimble brain, the needlewoman will have a new importance, for the new arbiter of style is not friendly at all to machine work except for the inside of a gown. She likes much needlework, and already the tucks she has made the rage have given months of work to many needleworkers who could find no employment previously.

A dress which Mrs. Osborn herself wears required the uninterrupted serv-

black velvet are still to be worn. They are ornamented with jet beads, hand embroidered and finished about the neck with plaited chiffon. At the waist are ribbon bows. Some times a rich applique of lace or an elaborate braiding is used instead of the beads. These jackets are suitable for almost all occasions and may have a dainty band of the velvet, aiglets, flowers and lace made to go with it. CATHERINE TALBOT.

ATTRACTIVE HEADGEAR.

A black and white hat that will attract a great deal of attention has its brim of black and white straw and a satin trimming of black and white plaited liberty silk. The crown is of

black velvet gives the finishing touch. A short trimmed round hat of green straw is much admired with a trimming of erubakiffon in pink and green. In the front are two silver spangled quills, and underneath the brim are purple flowers.

An all flower hat, novel and unique in its beauty, has its rim of green foliage and crown of several colored pink roses, given height by stems clustered about with foliage. It is adjusted high in the back with rosettes of tulle velvet the color of the roses. A "walker" hat for state occasions has its brim covered with white net with tiny dots upon it, and the front trimming consists of "owl" and "tiger" and two wings with black spangles ornamenting them. These owl rosettes are made of black liberty



A FETCHING RECEPTION GOWN.

white neapolitan straw, and adjustment is given one side near the back of the hat by full bloom American Beauty roses in silk. Height is given by two black plumes.

A veritable flower hat is of plateau effect in two-toned roses in the American Beauty shades. It is tilted high from the back with black rosettes in accordance plaited chiffon, and the front trimming at the base of the crown consists of a broad lace bow held in place by a rhinestone buckle.

A beautiful hat of American Beauty straw is tilted high from the back and has a crown of satin overlaid with black silk embroidered in jet. The back trimming consists of two chiffon rosettes and a bow of American Beauty silk, the loops of which are caught over the crown of the hat. A bunch of

silk, with a pearl ornament as a center, and are so called because of their appearance to an owl's head.

In the smaller dress hats one of extreme fashion is the Napoleon shape. The flaring brim is composed of black spangles, and the crown of burnt orange is covered with black and white net. A finishing touch is given in a black plume and aigret, held in place by a buckle.

The favored flowers seem to be the roses.

The most popular skirt fits tightly around the hips and over a small bustle. Below the knees it flares into a deep flounce. The tight fitting piece may be laid in tucks from the waist down, or it may be covered with narrow ruffles. It looks best braided.

SEVERAL NEW SHIRT WAISTS.

The shirt waist fad is abroad just now. You can see one type of her any day in the shops sorting over, selecting, trying on, and you hear of another type of her at the ladies' tailors and the smart modistes pulling over late importations of material and flinging new ideas as to the approved cut and make.

Long or short shoulders, deep or shallow cuffs, straight or flaring collars, pointed or rounded yokes in the back, yokes or no yokes in the front, plaits, tucks, gathers, shirings, the merits of ready made and made to order shirt waists by different makers, the brands of batiste, cambric, percale, dimity and muslin that wear best and that won't fade, are gone over again and again in public and private conclave whenever two or three or twice two or three girls are met together.

Whether the shirt waist fad has mind shirt waists for golf or bicycling or idle mornings on the beach or must choose her investments with an eye to strict business harness, her interest is conserved and concentrated all the same. At this in between impending season of the year the average girl gives the all absorbing shirt waist topic her carefully considered attention by day and at night goes to bed with images of blue and pink and cream colored, striped, plaided and figured shirt waists contending in her mind.

A Black Coat.

A handsome coat is made of black velvet in the Russian style, with horizontal trimmings of openwork jet trimming mounted on green silk. Quillings of black lace and of accordion plaited green place silk appear at the neck and form a jabot down the front. There are also frills of black lace hanging out of the sleeves at the wrists. A pretty cape is made of pale fawn colored faced cloth embroidered in a graceful garland design with fine mohair braid of the same color. This is lined with shot blue and fawn place silk, which also forms a narrow ruffling at the shoulders, below which there is a circular flounce of cloth, embroidered to match the rest of the cape. At the neck are an accordion plaited frill and a cravat of shot silk.

A Season of Serges.

Considering that so many famous seafaring men have hailed from the west of England, it seems only appropriate that the same part of the country should be famous for serges. Devon and Somerset serges are as well known as Lancashire cottons or Norwich crapes. Serges of blue and serges of blue, red fawn or speckled, serges fine enough for the daintiest wear or strong and waterproof to stand the wear and tear of an athlete, are all to be found on the counters this season. Their quality is, as ever, of the best, and there is sufficient variety to enable any one to wear serge all the year round and yet get plenty of change and be always suitably attired.

Chiffon and Velvet Cape.

A handsome cape in black velvet is trimmed with rows of black satin baby ribbons and narrow beadings of creamy lace. Above these is a flounce of black chiffon, with appliques of creamy mohair lace on it, and the revers and collar of handsome jet passementerie.

ARBITER OF FASHION.

Mrs. Robert Osborn, a Society Woman Who Has Turned Her Ability For Designing 'o Good Account.

The last chapter in the revelations of the doings of woman has developed the fact that for two years past many of the richest women in New York society have been wearing American gowns designed by another society woman.

Until three years ago Mrs. Robert Osborn, blond, rich and immensely clever, was herself known as the most perfectly gowned woman in the fashionable world. From her girlhood she had spent unlimited sums on her wear-

by the time she grew up and made her appearance in society the family was ready to settle down in middle aged sobriety of dress and society. But Miss Neilson had other ideas. She loved beautiful things, especially clothes.

"I can't live without them, but now I am as contented buying them for my friends as if I was to wear them myself."

People dressed differently when Miss Neilson was a debutante, and she wasn't at all satisfied with the fashions which she was asked to wear.

One of her first achievements and one that ought to entitle her to a monument if anything could win one for a woman was the invention of the shirt waist, admired by men and solace of women.

"I shall never forget with what horror I was greeted by a famous shirt-maker, who has since become a ladies' tailor of this city," said Mrs. Osborn recently, "when I said, 'Mr. H., I want you to make me a shirt—waist, you know, the man wears.' I got the idea of a loose waist from playing tennis. That was when men were just beginning to wear flannels for coats and shirts. Flannels had not been accepted then at Newport. The man looked at me in amazement as I told him my idea of how a percale shirt should be made for me."

"He demurred. I insisted and threatened to go elsewhere if he didn't try it. He finally did, and I can remember now how he apologized to me while measuring me because he was a man. He made the same plaits and about the same seams and yoke and collar that he has used ever since for the standard custom made shirt waist."

"It was an experiment indeed, but I am satisfied now when I see what has been the result. That first shirt waist made the man wear it. No; there are no remains for souvenirs."

"The man is rather proud now of having been the first to make it and has frequently told of his sensations at my proposition to make me a shirt."

In other ways Mrs. Osborn has set her stamp on style. The little collar, with mock shirt front attached, known as the "dickie," for women, was her idea. Tailor made gowns for women made by men tailors were worn first by her. The first was made of black and white hairline striped suiting such as men wore at the time. The array of tucks with which dresses and waists are covered and tucked skirts were her suggestion. They were worn by a New York woman at a Parisian dressmaker's, where the idea was taken up, improved, grafted on to the Paris fashions and launched there as a novelty.

It was Mrs. Osborn who started the craze for turquoises and the latest fashion of big amethysts. An antique brooch with a rarely handsome large stone of the size now known to the Jew-

elry trade as a carbuncle was ordered by Mrs. Osborn made into a cover for a gold net purse. When the leading jeweler of New York tried to get three similar stones to mount for a belt from which the purse should hang, it was months before they could be obtained.

Now there are paste imitations on every bargain counter, and Mrs. Osborn is already wondering what will come next. "Talk about my work?" said Mrs. Osborn. "Why, it is really not much, except that I always have liked to design gowns and details particularly for myself. My friends always knew it, and when I was a girl I stood many a bit of ridicule from my family and intimate friends because of it. Now that it has been turned to account it is another story."

"In working with dressmakers I simply would order a dress for myself embodying new ideas in style or detail, and it would be used as a model by the dressmakers. Later a dressmaker would let me know that she had to make a dinner gown or whatever it might be for a certain woman, adding any details mentioned by the woman as to color or material."

"I cut it down and draw out dresses and add details to the illustration, as the effect is studied, but I see instantly the entire gown in its completeness and the woman as she will look in it. I cannot explain it to any one or to myself even, but the whole thing rises in my eyes complete. Sometimes, but rarely, I have had to think up something different."

"A woman can spend every moment of her life on dress and not devote too much time to details and accessories. To be the best dressed woman how much must be spent? I wouldn't like to set a figure. Any number of women consider \$12,000 a year an average sum outside of furs, jewels and laces."

Mrs. Osborn believes the era of simplicity and black and white and monochromes is at hand for well dressed women.

After two years Mrs. Osborn decided that the field of dressing society women was unsatisfactory and that ideas count for nothing when wasted on that field. She is ambitious to make the United States not only a law unto itself on style, but worthy of imitation, and after due consideration has decided that the start must be made through the stage.

She has decided to dress actresses, who of all women must be well dressed and have not the time or thought to devote to it.

Daniel F. Hoffman was the first manager to see the wisdom of Mrs. Osborn's plan. Lovely Julie Opp has recently been "turned out" by Mrs. Osborn, and the gowns she wore in "The Tree of Knowledge" were the first fruits of the society woman's work in trying to reform stage dressing.

"I hope I shall be able to dress actresses so that instead of shunning gowns they see worn on the stage so society women will find it necessary to order copies."

"If I succeed, as I intend to, when a woman sees the size of a skirt or its length or the length or size of a sleeve or a waist on an actress whom I dress she will feel as safe in trusting that to be the newest style as she would if insured against an old fashion."

"But I want a woman to place herself absolutely without reserve in the shoulder and sew it up. Place the meat in a roasting pan, put three thin slices of lard on top of the meat, pour over a tablespoonful melted butter, set the pan in oven and roast till light brown on all sides, then add a cupful boiling water or white broth, which could be made with the bones. Roast

for one woman constantly for three weeks in doing the drawing and shirring alone. KATE SWAN.

Shoulder of Veal Stuffed. Have the bones removed from a nice shoulder of veal, wipe the meat off and season with a tablespoonful salt and a teaspoonful pepper. Have the seasoning rubbed inside and outside all over the meat. Soak some stale bread in cold water till soft, inclose it in a towel and wring out all the water. Then measure into cakes the size of the top of a coffee cup and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Be sure the cakes are well baked. When done, invert the pan upon a thick cloth and with a sharp knife cut the cakes in strips two inches wide. Pack them away in a dry place. They will keep for weeks.

To Keep Game Fresh. Mix a teaspoonful of vinegar and one of carbonate of soda. Pour this inside the bird and shake it for perhaps five minutes. Wash the outside of the bird with the same preparation and then carefully wash the whole bird again with fresh cold water.

How to Make Buttonholes. Whenever possible buttonholes should be cut on the selvage. Square barred ends to buttonholes are strongest. The buttonhole stitch should be about five threads deep.

LATE FASHIONS IN FURNITURE.

Fashions vary in furniture almost as frequently as in clothing. Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite furniture, examples of that of Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI, regularly supplied each other in public favor. In small rooms the French furniture has been most popular because it is light in appearance and makes a room look larger than it really is. Foreign designers have modeled upon the old and more cumbersome styles a new line of ideas in interior furnishings and decorations

of the book bindings. The same tons appears in the rugs, which are covered with a tracery of copper. The overmantel, with its copper latticed doors heavily hinged, is set with bits of decorative china of the Devonshire and Della Roba periods. Fixed into the wall is a somber, unframed picture, an oil portrait of one of the Revolutionary ancestors of the future mistress of the house. What makes the library particularly striking is the arrangement of arches and pilasters, marking off, as it were, "the angle nook," and above the arch is a frieze of heavy green and copper work which may be successfully imitated in green and gold ornamental paper.

To Boil Rice. Buy the best rice and wash about a teaspoonful, removing in doing so any grit or rubbish that may become mixed with the grain. Let fully two quarts of salted water boil in a large saucepan, and when the liquid is bubbling throw in the rice and allow it to boil hard for about 25 minutes. There is no hard and fast rule about the length of time for rice to boil, but it can best be determined by rubbing a grain between the fingers. If it rubs away easily, it will be done, and the rest of the rice should be removed from the fire quickly, or it will become too soft. When removed from the fire, drain the rice through a sieve. Pour a quantity of cold water over it and drain again. Then put the dish of rice into the oven to heat again and to dry the grains till each is separate from its fellow. This is the sign of well cooked rice.

How to Stiffen Laces. The best kind of starch to use for stiffening laces, handkerchiefs, washing silks or any other thin fabric is made with gum arabic. Put an ounce of gum arabic into a bottle and pour over it a cup of cold water and place it over the fire until the gum is dissolved. Then strain it through a fine sieve or a piece of cheese cloth into another bottle. When it is cold, add to it half a gill of alcohol, and it will be ready for use when needed. For dainty laces half a teaspoonful of the starch mixed with a half cupful of water will give ample stiffness. Larger amounts should be added according to the nature of the different fabrics.

A Brush Rack. There are all sorts of racks to hold brushes, but here is a recipe for making one which will be found useful by any neat housewife. Cut a block of whitewood to shape and proceed to stain it the required shade. Dark green will look well, while the band across the center for holding the brushes in place may be either of stamped leather or embroidered silk. Fix these with brass nails and proceed to ornament the outside edge of the brush board with a scroll work of ribbon iron.

Puff Doughnuts. One cup of sugar, one egg, one small cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter or lard, one teaspoonful of baking powder, flour enough to roll. They should be as soft as possible, so do not make the mistake of using too much flour. Have the pan of fat smoking hot before dropping in the doughnuts, and drop in a few at a time, so that the temperature of the fat will not be raised too quickly.

ing apparel and paid an attention to details that most people condemned as vanity.

Three years ago the house of Osborn reached a financial climax and went down, leaving Mrs. Osborn's husband penniless.

The pair consulted, and Mrs. Osborn urged her husband to build up a business for himself, promising to be no burden to him while he was getting another start.

On the day after the failure the dressmakers to whom Mrs. Osborn owed several thousand dollars received notes from her:

"My husband has failed, and we are absolutely penniless. I owe you money, and I will pay you within a year. I am going to work."

The dressmakers had always been delighted to get a chance to dress Mrs. Osborn, and after receiving her notes they urged her to make dress designing her work, agreeing to keep it quiet if she would only furnish them with ideas. Within a year Mrs. Osborn had paid her personal debts and had an income from her association with three leading dressmakers of New York.

She is an immensely interesting body and belongs to the old Schuyler Neilson family, aristocrats in every vein. She was the youngest daughter, and

more suitable for the present sort of dwelling. To suit the dimly lighted houses of the present day the coloring of the furniture, too, is somewhat varied. The mahoganis are a trifle lighter, while the lacquers glisten as no antique ever glistened. Stained green is a new treatment now much affected in coloring suits for libraries, dining rooms and even bedrooms.

The illustration shows a library furnished in oak, stained green. In the splendid town house being prepared in anticipation of the June wedding of a rich New York girl a library has been arranged under the direction of a famous decorator. It has shelves for books and bric-a-brac, upholstered divans are fitted along the wall, and cozy corners are piled with cushions of rich oriental fabrics. Even the idea of a green interior has been carried out in the books, their bindings being of heavy leather in a slightly darker shade. The metal of the fireplace is of dull copper, while the hinges and handles of the doors are also of copper. The heavy velvet stuffs with which the divans and cozy corners are upholstered are of a darker shade of green than the woodwork, matching the color

A COZY LIBRARY CORNER.

shelled and blanched, chopped and shredded fine. They are much better shredded. Grate a quarter of a pound of chocolate with a teaspoonful of cloves, a teaspoonful of baking powder and four teaspoonfuls of milk. Mix in flour until just stiff enough to spread into cakes the size of the top of a coffee cup and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Be sure the cakes are well baked. When done, invert the pan upon a thick cloth and with a sharp knife cut the cakes in strips two inches wide. Pack them away in a dry place. They will keep for weeks.

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The Elmer Shoe

MADE OF CALF, RUSSIA CALF, BOX CALF, STORM CALF, PATENT CALF, ENAMEL, IVORY, KID.

FOR STREET WEAR, BUSINESS WEAR, DRESS WEAR, GOLF, CYCLING, YACHTING.

For Sale Only By
Pratt Brothers
No. 10 State St.
At No. 1 Burlingame Block, May 1.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

CURFEW IN THE RAIN

Bell Rings at 9, But Children Were at Home By 7.

ONE CROWD OF BOYS DEFIANT

But are Not Troubled By Police, and Soon Tire of the Sport. Question as to Who Decides the Age of Children.

"Nine o'clock and all is well" was the watchword with the police last evening. The curfew law went into effect without a single incident of consequence, and its advocates were much encouraged by the promptness with which the youth of the city responded to the law passed for their moral improvement. The usual 8 o'clock alarm sounded just an hour later, and all children whose birthday dated this side of April 6, 1882, were safely in their homes.

Most of them were in doors by 7 o'clock, however. And they were there to keep out of the rain instead of the police station. There was no need of a curfew to emphasize the beauties of home life, and so long as the curfew and the weather work in such harmony, the police force will have little to do with the new law.

There was much interest among the more youthful population in the law, and after the evening papers had announced the fact that it went into effect at once, comments were numerous. About 6 o'clock two small newsboys passed each other on the streets, and one inquired, "Going home yet, Jimmie?" "What for?" said the other, "Ain't got to till 9 o'clock tonight."

Although the rain drove most of them in long before 9 o'clock, there was some defiance of the law in spite of the weather. Shortly before curfew a group of youngsters assembled on Main street, where they waited aimlessly around until the bell sounded. Then each looked at his neighbor to see who was to make the first response. One of the smallest filled out his chest and strutted along the sidewalk, exclaiming, "Don't touch me. I'm over 16."

The group then wandered slowly up the street, keeping a watchful lookout for any stray policeman. As one of the boys stood looking suspiciously towards a figure moving out of the shadow of a building, one of his companions clasped him on the shoulder, and exclaimed in a gruff voice, "Here, you ain't 16."

The youngster jumped in wild alarm, but saw the joke, and was soon trying to himself on one of his mates.

The crowd circulated around the street for some time, keeping at a safe distance from the officer on the beat, but no move was made to catch them, and they soon gave up their defiance and went home.

On another beat soon after 9 an officer stopped a youngster who appeared to be about 14 years old. The officer introduced the subject of curfew with the remark, "Here, didn't you know there was a new law on tonight?"

"Yes," said the boy.

"Well, you don't seem to be obeying it, do you?"

"Law don't touch me. I'm over 16."

"When were you born?" asked the officer.

"Born in 1880," was the conclusive answer. The youth answered so promptly that the officer only took his name and told him that "his mother wanted him."

There was some discussion among the police when it was announced that the law was to go into effect at once, as to whether they were to accept a boy's statement of his age, or judge him according to size. It is probable that the children will get the benefit of the doubt on this point.

This morning on their way to school two lads were overheard in the following conversation:

"Bet you was at home last night."

"Course I was. It rained."

"Aw! Bet you was afraid of the cops."

This seemed likely to end in a personal encounter, but an older boy stepped in, and ended peacefully the results of the first night's curfew.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Contagious Diseases During April This Year and Last.

People who think that the board of health has been too stringent in its efforts to lessen disease in the city by compelling people to keep their premises clean and to connect their houses with sewers wherever possible may be interested in the following figures from the records of the board, which show that in April, 1898, there were in the city 61 cases of contagious diseases. In April, 1897, the number was reduced to 17, while last April only three cases of contagious diseases were reported.

The good record this year cannot be attributed to the weather, for April was anything but a pleasant month. The figures clearly indicate that cleanliness is not without its reward and should incline all to co-operate more heartily than ever with the board of health in its efforts to procure the best possible sanitary conditions for the city.

FOR NORMAL SCHOOL LAND

Ways and Means Committee Decides on \$15,000, If City Gives \$5,000.

It is reported that the ways and means committee of the state legislature has agreed to report on the matter of the purchase of normal school land in favor of appropriating \$15,000 from the state provided this city appropriates \$5,000. This is for the purchase of land on the west side of the school property.

The education committee some time ago reported in favor of a \$20,000 appropriation, but it was known that the ways and means committee were opposed to this. As the committee is unanimous in this report, it is thought almost certain of passing.

The condition that this city appropriate \$5,000 is said to be satisfactory to those who backed the application and a special meeting of the council may be called to decide on it.

At Hodge's Bicycle Livery.

"They have five tandems and 50 single bicycles all in good order and slick runners (most of them new). They can fit out the most ardent rider and price are very reasonable."

Death of Patrick Burke.



Patrick Burke, father of Rev. Charles E. Burke, died this morning at 8 o'clock at St. Francis' parsonage at the advanced age of 83 years and two months. His death was caused by grip after an illness of only one week's duration.

Mr. Burke was born March 4, 1815, in Carrick-on-Suir, County Waterford, Ireland. He came to the United States when he was 18 years old and had lived most of the time since in Massachusetts. He first settled in Connecticut, where in 1842 he married Miss Ann O'Neill, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John D. Brady, one of the pioneer missionary priests of New England. After his marriage Mr. Burke went to Webster in this state, and in 1843 he settled in Worcester, where his four sons, Michael, Charles E., George and John, were born. He lived in Worcester till 1883 and was for years employed as boss carpenter by George Crompton manufacturer of the celebrated Crompton looms. His wife died about the year 1883 and when soon thereafter his son became pastor of St. Francis church he accompanied him to this city and has since made his home with him.

Mr. Burke had a pleasant home at the parsonage and passed the last years of his long, industrious and useful life in

well earned rest and freedom from care. He enjoyed the quiet and serene life of the parsonage, about which he was wont to busy himself with the care of flowers and other light and congenial tasks. He was a man of quiet and dignified bearing, with a face serious yet kindly, and his personality was one that would attract more than casual notice. As he walked the city streets with his stout cane or sauntered about the parochial premises he was the embodiment of contented and happy old age. He was the companion and friend of all connected with the parsonage, his unflinching good cheer and geniality causing him to be jokingly classed as one of its youngest men. He was a man of staunch faith and determined character united with a tender heart, a model of Christian virtue, beloved by all who knew him, both priests and people. He lived a pure and upright life which was to all an example well worthy of emulation, and his death was that of the righteous. His memory will remain green in the hearts of all by whom he was known here and elsewhere.

The funeral will be held at St. Francis' church Saturday morning at 8.15 o'clock. High mass of requiem will be celebrated and the body will be taken on the 9.53 train to Worcester for burial.

NEW MEN LEARN TO DRILL.

Fun For Old Members at Camp Dewey. Some Adams Men Returned.

(Special Correspondence to The Transcript.)

Camp South Framingham, Thursday afternoon, May 5.

The sun has been out today, and altogether it is much more pleasant and business like than anything seen in camp before. Drills are being gone through with in regular routine, and the militiamen have enjoyed a good deal of sport watching the new men go through the movements. They are putting up a good appearance, in spite of their newness, and Company M is admitted to be one of the finest looking in the regiment.

Camp fires again last night made camp cheerful, and impromptu songs were given with a will. Company M's musical member shows up well on drills of this kind. During the day the men put in a good deal of their time in writing letters home, containing full accounts of the war" so far. Homesickness is not so prevalent while the sun shines, however, as it was at first.

This company was one of the first to furnish a good many guards for the camp, and it was a tired set of men that were relieved of this duty after the first night. Standing as sentinels at one of the gates or around the camp grounds is tiresome work in rainy weather.

The physical examinations are finished for the second regiment, and out of the 12 companies about 50 men were rejected. This is smaller than was at first feared. We lose a few from this company but the exact number has not been given out yet. It is hard on the men who have volunteered and come down here to be returned, but the company officers passed, and the dissatisfaction is milder than at first.

Call for More Volunteers.

Captain Hicks has telegraphed THE TRANSCRIPT that on account of those in Company M who failed to pass the physical examinations, a few more volunteers are needed. He will be at the armory in Adams Saturday afternoon to receive enlistments.

AGENTS IN HARD LUCK.

Arrested on Charge of Trying to Skip Board Bill. May Be Wanted in Leominster.

Charles Barter and William E. Wilkins were arrested this morning charged with trying to evade a board bill. The men are agents for the Hough Cash Register company of Indian Orchard. They have been in this city about a week and have done some business. They boarded at Mrs. C. A. Gallup's on Holden street and owed \$7 each. They were accused by Mrs. Gallup of trying to get away without paying.

In connection with their arrest is the fact that a telephone message was received by Chief Kendall today that two fellows giving their names as Howland and Coon and claiming to be piano tuners had been at the Leominster hotel in Leominster about two weeks ago and demanded the proprietor of their hotel bill. A description was given of them and it is not unlike the two men held here. It was thought by the Leominster people that the men were in this city. They will be in court Saturday morning and it is quite likely some of the Leominster officials will come here and see the men.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Miss Andria Bowen of Bennington, Vt., is the guest of friends in this city.

Representative Magenis visited Camp Dewey Wednesday, and reports that the men are getting along well in the new experiences they are meeting there.

"The need of a good Spring Medicine is almost universal and Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get Hood's."

BOYS ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

Were in Habit of Stoning Passing Teams. Police to Begin a Crusade.

George Moon and Thomas Erskine, two boys, were in court this morning charged with assault with a dangerous weapon. Their arrest was the result of mischief-making that has been going on at Braytonville for some time.

It has been the custom of a number of boys to get together and throw stones and other missiles at teams as they drive by. They did not care who or what they hit. They stoned a Jewish peddler from this city on several occasions and he determined to have them punished. Accordingly when he went through there Thursday he let a friend drive his team and he walked along the sidewalk. His plan proved successful as far as capture of the boys was concerned, but disastrous to the friend who drove the team. The boys stoned him, and one missile struck him in the month, wounding him considerably. The boys did not see the owner, however, and he succeeded in capturing one of the "gang."

The police were notified at once, and a raid resulted in the securing of several names. In court Moon pleaded guilty and the case was continued until tomorrow morning for judgment. Erskine was discharged.

There are similar "gangs" in several districts of the city. Boys are accustomed to gather on various streets and throw stones at teams and bicyclists and insult citizens. Chief Kendall says he will have such nuisances stopped if he has to arrest every one of them.

John Roberts who defaulted yesterday on charges of drunkenness and disturbing the peace was sentenced to nine months in the house of correction. Several cases of drunkenness were disposed of.

Drowned Man Came From This City.

Chief Kendall received the following letter from the coroner at Troy, N. Y., this morning, dated May 4:

"This morning there was taken from the Albany basin, the body of a man about 40 years old, five feet, nine inches tall and weighing 170 pounds. He had black hair and mustache, dark cheviot coat, no overcoat, linen shirt with white dots, over another shirt with diamond spots of white and blue muslin. In his pockets were two handkerchiefs with red borders, a ticket over the Fitchburg railroad, dated North Adams, Mass., March 18, 1898. The coupons with the exception of one from Troy to New York, were used. Please let us know at once if this description answers that of any one missing from your vicinity at once, as the body is badly decomposed." The chief does not know of any connection the man might have here.

A Handsome Bird Capture.

Erasmus Reich, who keeps a store at 57 West River street, came to this office today to exhibit a young eagle which he killed Thursday in Pownal while visiting a friend in that town. They were riding along the road between the villages of Pownal and North Pownal when they discovered the bird sitting on the fence by the roadside. Mr. Reich approached it and the bird showed fight. Mr. Reich then began stoning the bird, which was brought down by being hit in the breast. The color is dark brown with white breast, and the head is mostly white. The wings measured five feet, two inches and a half from tip to tip. There were fish scales on the bill, showing that the bird had lately feasted on fish. Mr. Reich was advised by friends to have the bird mounted for a store ornament, but hardly thought he would do so.

"H. P. Murdock has removed his shoe store from 7 Eagle street to 10 State street (formerly occupied by William Martin & Co.). His new quarters and new stock ought to make new friends as well as retain old ones."

FAIRY TALES

Are Pleasant Reading for Little Children, but Thinking Men and Women Want

Solid, Substantial Facts.

HERE ARE A FEW FACTS.

A Good, Large Refrigerator, a food saver, an ice saver, a money saver, \$6.98

A Fine, Oak Sideboard, with large plate mirror, cast brass trimmings, \$13.00

A Pretty Hall Stand, with box seat for rubbers, etc.; don't miss this, \$5.98

A Nice Baby Carriage, well upholstered, a health-giver for the baby, \$4.75

BURDETT & CO.,

113 Main St., No. Adams.

An Exceptional

Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue

Harvey A. Gallup,
BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

Three Hundred Jardeniers

Prices only half as much as others charge. Beginning Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock we will sell them at the following prices: 7-in. jardenier \$1.19, usual price \$2.50; 8-in. jardenier \$1.37, usual price \$3.25. This is a past lot of onyx jardeniers which were bought at a very low figure. Consequently we are able to offer them for the above low prices.

SEE THEM IN MY SHOW WINDOW.

J. H. CODY,

Housefurnisher and Undertaker.

22 to 30 Eagle St.

Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges.

The Sale of THE RAY SHOE CO.

Will be continued at our new store, 17 Eagle street. All our Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Umbrellas, Etc., that remain from the former stock, will be closed out at extraordinarily low prices. So be on hand, and be on hand early. The earlier the better. The best things go first always.

The Ray Shoe Company.

17 Eagle Street.

Fishing Tackle,
Lawn Grass Seed,
Odorless Lawn
Dressing,
Paints and Oils.

Darby's Hardware Store
49 EAGLE ST.
Telephone 212.

The North Adams
Co-operative Association.
COAL. GROCERIES.
Holden and State Street.

COAL For Spot Cash

Chestnut, per ton, \$5.50
Egg, per ton, \$5.50
Mixed, \$5.50
Stove, \$5.75
1-2 Ton, \$2.90
1-4 Ton, \$1.50

J. W. HAYDEN,
7 HOLDEN STREET.